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HEROIC MARTYR.

Robert Emmet's Name Will Be Honored as Long as the Irish Exist.

But For the Patrick Street Explosion Ireland Might Be Free.

Trial and Execution of the Patriot Occupied Less Than Two Days.

HIS DEVOTION TO SARAH CURRAN.

Though the story of Robert Emmet has been often related, we must needs from time to time return to the facts and repeat them, for they can never lose interest for our readers, and while they may be familiar there may be some to whom they may be new, especially the younger folks.

The heroic martyr, whose name and fame will ever be honored and cherished so long as the Irish race exists, was born March 4, 1778, in Molesworth street, Dublin. In 1793 he entered Trinity College. His college course was brilliant. He exhibited a great aptitude for the exact sciences, especially mathematics and chemistry. In '98 Lord Clare held a visitation for the purpose of inquiring into the extent of the sympathy with the United Irishmen existing in the college. This visitation terminated in the expulsion of nineteen students and the reprimand of four. Among the former were William Corbett, afterward one of Napoleon's Colonels, Thomas Russell and Robert Emmet.

In 1800 he visited his brother Thomas in prison at Fort George, Scotland, and then set out for a tour on the continent, visiting Belgium, France, Switzerland and Spain. On his way back at Amsterdam he met his brother, then released from confinement. The leading United Irishmen then on the continent were resolved on renewing their efforts in the event of a rupture between England and France, regarding the struggle in Ireland as only a prelude.

In the autumn of 1802 Emmet had interviews with Napoleon. The impression left on his mind was that Napoleon would probably invade England in August, 1803. He returned to Ireland in October, 1802. In the course of the spring he established depots of arms in Dublin, Irish town and Marshalsea. His arrangements included an attack on Dublin Castle and Pigeonhouse Fort. He had not intended his rising before August, when he expected Napoleon to invade England, but an explosion in Patrick street depot in Dublin on July 16 hastened the development of his plans, and he took up his abode in the Marshalsea depot.

"There," says Dr. Madden, "he lay at night on a mattress, devising plans, turning over in his mind all the fearful chances of the intended struggle, well knowing that his life was at stake."

He fixed July 23 for carrying out his schemes into execution. The morning of that day found him and his companions divided in their plans. Consultations were held at the depot in Thomas street, at Long's in Crow street and at Allen's in College green. The Wicklow men, under Michael Dwyer, had not come in; the Kildare men came in, but dispersed in the afternoon through some misunderstanding; a contingent of 250 from Wexford were at hand, but without definite orders; so it was with a large body assembled at the Broadstone.

At length, about 9 in the evening, when Emmet was confused, heart sick and desperate, a report was brought that the militia were in motion against them. "If that be the case, we may as well die in the street as cooped up here," Emmet remarked, and putting on a uniform, he distributed arms, sent up a rocket to call in the country contingents and directed his steps toward the Castle, crying as he drew his sword: "Come on, my boys!"

News that some of the men had killed Lord Kilwarden having reached Emmet, he hastened back in horror, but the mob was beyond control and, conscious at last that all was over, he hastened out to Rathfarnham. In less than an hour his party was routed, with several killed. Troops were now pouring into Dublin, within a few hours martial law was proclaimed and the executions and the reign of terror that followed '98 recommenced.

Emmet's hiding place was not discovered until August 25, when he was arrested by the infamous Major Sirr. There is no doubt but that Emmet could have escaped to France had he not insisted upon returning to Dublin for the purpose of taking leave of Sarah Curran, to whom he was engaged. After his arrest Emmet was at once taken to the Castle, and thence removed to Kilmainham.

On September 19 he was placed on trial for high treason before a special commission, composed of Lord Norbury, Barons George and Daly and Justice Finucane. The proceedings occupied but one day. The court room was filled with military; not a single person was allowed to enter except the lawyers, reporters and attaches of the court. The indictment was read. The Attorney General charged him with being an agent and emissary of the French Government; with having no

other design than to substitute a French despotism. The speech of the Attorney General was as virulent and cowardly toward Emmet as could well be imagined. When put to the bar and called upon by the clerk in the usual phraseology of the law to know what he had to say why sentence of death and execution should not be pronounced against him, Emmet arose, with great firmness and composure, and delivered the speech that has become famous.

The trial closed at night by a sentence of death, to be carried into effect the next day. He was immediately heavily ironed and placed in a cell at Newgate, near the court, and at midnight was removed to Kilmainham. On entering Kilmainham one of the jailers—a man who had often looked on suffering without a pang—burst into tears when he beheld Emmet's bloodstained limbs, for the fetters gripped his tender flesh so mercilessly as to lacerate the skin and dye his clothing with blood.

The next day about 1 o'clock he was conveyed under a strong guard to Thomas street, where at the corner of the pavement by St. Catherine's church a scaffold had been erected. He ascended the steps with firmness and addressed the crowd in sonorous voice: "My friends, I die in peace and with sentiments of universal love and kindness toward all men." The halter was then placed around his neck, the plank on which he stood was tilted from beneath him and, after hanging a few minutes, the head was severed from the body and held up in the presence of thousands of his afflicted countrymen, September 23, 1803. His remains, first interred in Bully's acre, near Kilmainham Hospital, are said to have been afterward removed either to St. Michael's or to old Glasnevin churchyard.

This year Emmet's anniversary was generally commemorated by Irishmen all over the world, appropriate exercises being held wherever there are Irish societies. The great play founded upon the leading incidents of his life will be presented at Masonic Temple Theater on Sunday evening, March 18, when the people of this city will assemble to do honor to St. Patrick and Emmet and aid the Boers.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Patrick Tracy for Councilman—Marra Bros. to Erect a Building.

Patrick Tracy, one of the best-known men in Jeffersonville, this week announced his candidacy for re-election as Councilman from the First ward on the Democratic ticket. Ex-Councilman Tracy has proven one of the most efficient and progressive members of the board, always looking to the city's advancement and the protection of the taxpayers' interests. It is not thought he will have any opposition.

The Marra Bros. have purchased the property at the corner of Court and Meigs avenues, the consideration being \$2,500. The residence on the lot will be transformed into a modern dwelling, when a substantial business house will be erected directly on the corner. These young gentlemen have in a short time established a first-class grocery trade and are doing a prosperous business.

Will Kelly, a popular young resident of the Second ward, is being frequently mentioned for the nomination for Councilman on the Democratic ticket from the Second ward.

Mrs. Margaret Cantwell, aged sixty-four years, died Monday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, Martin Fogarty, Watt street, after a long illness, due to complications incident to old age. The deceased was a sister of the late Dennis McGrath and Mrs. William McAuliffe, and the mother of Mrs. Mary Fogarty, Bridget, John, Thomas and Philip Cantwell. Her funeral took place Wednesday morning from St. Augustine's church, solemn requiem mass being celebrated by Rev. Father O'Connell, and the services were attended by a large number of old friends and acquaintances.

Division 1 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians held a largely attended and interesting meeting Tuesday evening at Plau's Hall, when two members were elected and several applications referred. This division will give a complimentary stag social on the evening of St. Patrick's day, to which Louisville and New Albany Hibernians are extended a cordial invitation.

Dennis Gorman, the well known Hibernian, will leave next week for Fort Wayne, Ind.

Michael Noon, a well known and popular citizen of Clarksville, has announced himself as a candidate for Town Marshal.

Frank Kennedy, of Indiana avenue, sustained a serious injury to his hand last Saturday at the car works which will prevent his return to work for several weeks.

LIVELY BOUT.

What promises to be a lively sparring match is billed to take place before the Cadillac Athletic Club of this city Monday night. The star bout was to have been between Teddy Sweeney, of Chicago, and Freckles O'Brien. Thursday Manager Plymouth received word from Sweeney that he could not come to Louisville owing to illness. Kid Hennessy has consented to meet his old rival Freckles, and there are many who want to see him victorious. The Kid is much faster and more scientific than Sweeney and has learned several tricks since his last bout with O'Brien. He has never felt satisfied with the decision of the referee upon that occasion.

NOBLE LIFE ENDED.

Archbishop Hennessy Died Last Sunday Surrounded by Friends.

One of the Greatest Orators and Scholars in the Catholic Church.

Was Born in County Limerick, Ireland, Seventy-Four Years Ago.

FUNERAL HELD THURSDAY MORNING.

The tolling of the Cathedral bell last Sunday afternoon announced that the end had come to the Most Rev. John Hennessy, the first Archbishop of Iowa, which sad event occurred in Dubuque, after an illness lasting about a year. In March of last year the Archbishop was stricken with partial paralysis of the brain. On February 15 last he was again stricken, and Friday night was seized with another stroke.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, arrived Sunday morning to find his old friend had not spoken since the previous evening, though the sufferer showed signs of his recognition. As the hour of death drew near Archbishop Ryan, on bended knee and with faltering voice, recited the litany for a departing soul, to which responses came from those assembled. Mgr. Ryan, Archbishop Hennessy's brother, sister and two nieces, the priests of the Cathedral and the Sisters of St. Francis, who pressed the cross to the dying prelate's lips, Archbishop Ryan closing the eyes when death ensued.

The funeral occurred Thursday morning, when the Cathedral was thronged with the leading Catholic church dignitaries and hundreds of priests from Iowa and adjoining States. Archbishop Ryan preached the funeral sermon, which was pronounced one of the finest ever heard on a similar occasion. The remains were interred in the Cathedral with those of Bishops Loras and Smith.

Among those mentioned as probable successors of the dead prelate are Archbishop Keane, of the Catholic University; Bishop Linehan, of Cheyenne, and Rev. Dr. John Carroll, of St. Joseph's College, Dubuque. Vicar General Ryan will administer the archdiocese pending a choice.

There was, perhaps, no more profound scholar in the American hierarchy than the Archbishop of Dubuque, the Most Rev. Dr. John Hennessy. In County Limerick, Ireland, where he was born August 20, 1825, he received his primary education in his own home and between the ages of twelve and twenty-two he studied under the specialists of that country who were famous scholars. At the age of twenty-two, in 1847, he left Ireland and entered Carondelet Seminary, near St. Louis, where on All Saints' day, November, 1850, he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Kenrick.

New Madrid, Mo., was the seat of his first mission, to which he was assigned in 1851, and in a short time he became pastor of St. Peter's church, Gravois, where he remained until 1854. He was then transferred to Carondelet Seminary as Vice President and Professor of dogmatic theology and ecclesiastical history. Simultaneously the present Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, became President of the seminary, and when in 1857 he attained a greater dignity Father Hennessy succeeded him as President. He remained here until 1858, when he went to Rome as the representative of Archbishop Kenrick. He remained one year at the St. Louis Cathedral, sharing the pulpit with the venerable Archbishop, and with the present Archbishops Ryan and Feehan.

On January 12, 1860, he became pastor at St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained six years, and where he displayed a degree of ability which brought him to the attention of the hierarchy and determined his selection to the vacant See of Dubuque. He was elected April, 1860, and was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick September, 1860. The silver jubilee of his episcopacy was celebrated in 1891, and was the occasion of a grand demonstration of the present hierarchy, clergy and laymen.

On September 1, 1891, Dubuque was raised to the dignity of a metropolitan see, and the Cathedral witnessed the most elaborate and solemn spectacle in the church in America since the elevation of Archbishop Gibbons to the Cardinalate. The Cardinal Archbishop invested Bishop Hennessy with the pallium which the nuns of St. Agnes had woven for his shoulders, and Monsignor Satolli pontificated, assisted by the representatives of the hierarchy of the church in America, England and Australia.

Archbishop Hennessy won distinction among churchmen in America for his scholarship, his eloquence, his administrative capacity and his efforts in the cause of Catholic education. A biographer has called him a modern St. Barnabas, "a man of most comely countenance and of noble presence." Of his eloquence Archbishop Ryan says: "It sparkles like the gem, and like the gem it has its solidity, too." Wendell Phillips pronounced his oration on Daniel O'Connell in 1876 the grandest of all eulogies of the Irish patriot.

Unlike other American prelates, whose

participation in public affairs has promoted their popularity, Archbishop Hennessy never appeared in public except in his episcopal capacity. Archbishop Hennessy was the heaviest taxpayer in Dubuque, notwithstanding all property used for educational or religious purposes is untaxed. He initiated the successful agitation against the bill to tax church property introduced in the Legislature some years ago. Archbishop Hennessy's jurisdiction included over 600 churches.

HONOR FOR GATES.

He Now Has Jurisdiction in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Col. Sid J. Gates, the genial General Passenger Agent of the Big Four railroad in this city, this week received a deserved promotion. The President of



SIDNEY J. GATES.

jurisdiction over the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and his territory now extends from this city to New Orleans.

Though the added responsibility may require his absence from the city a great deal of the time, his headquarters will still remain on Fourth avenue. There are few men more popular with the traveling public than Sid Gates, and none congratulate him more heartily upon his advancement than his Irish-American friends, whose numbers are legion.

LAI'D TO REST.

Large Attendance at the Funeral of Mrs. Mary C. Herrmann.

Mrs. Mary C. Herrmann died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Martin Mussler, Logan and Mason avenue, Friday night of last week from the effects of a stroke of partial paralysis. She was born in Alsace eighty-two years ago, coming to this city in 1832 to be with her children, who had left that country at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. After the departure of her sons from Alsace the German officials were annoying and made the surroundings unpleasant, until Mrs. Herrmann decided to dispose of her estate and come to America, upon which the German port officials charged her with the purpose of preventing her sons from ever joining the army.

Mrs. Herrmann is survived by two sons and two daughters, Messrs. Joseph Herrmann, President of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and Michael Herrmann, who compose the well-known firm of Herrmann Bros.; Mrs. Martin Mussler, of this city; and Mrs. Mary Kantzler, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the three first-named being at her bedside when she died.

Since her arrival here she had been welcomed to the homes of the best families of Louisville, and her reputation for honesty, industry and every virtue that adorns a Catholic woman in this life stands high indeed, as was proved by the attendance at the funeral services Sunday morning.

During her brief illness, which was of a trying nature, she gave an example of truly Christian patience and resignation to God's will. Her every thought seemed directed to her God and her lips moved only in prayer. Death came to her as a welcome summons from a land of suffering, as we can with every reason hope, a life of rest and eternal happiness. In her last hours she was fortified and strengthened with the most edifying piety and devotion.

On Sunday morning at St. Martin's church a solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul, with the Very Rev. Edmund M. O'Brecht, Abbot of Gethsemani, who was a friend and countryman of the deceased, as celebrant, assisted by Fathers Thome and Beresheim as deacon and subdeacon, and the funeral services were most impressive, the aged Abbot paying a high tribute to Mrs. Herrmann's Christian life and example. The edifice was thronged to the doors, and hundreds accompanied the remains to their last resting place in St. Louis cemetery. May her home be in Paradise.

CHANGE OF OFFICE.

Thomas Walsh, the well-known attorney, for years past located at Fifth and Court place, has taken offices with Pryor & Sapinski in the Equitable building, where he will be pleased to see his clients and friends.

BOURKE COCKRAN

Declares at Emmet Meeting England Should Be Shorn of War Power.

Says the President Has Not Made an Alliance But Has Surrendered.

President David Starr Jordan Predicts the Downfall of England.

CHICAGO IRISHMEN TAKE ACTION

In the presence of an audience that packed the New York Academy of Music last Sunday night on the occasion of the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet under the auspices of the Clan-na Gael, W. Bourke Cockran denounced the policy of President McKinley in relation to the war in South Africa.

The utterances of Mr. Cockran and of Recorder Goff were hailed with outbursts of applause.

Recorder Goff presided and among those on the stage were ex-Judge James A. Blanchard, Judge James A. O'Gorman, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Assemblyman John J. Scanlan, C. Edward Duffy, C. D. C. McCarthy, ex-Judge Wauhope Lynn, Patrick J. Gleason, O'Donovan Rossa and a deputation of officers of the Irish Volunteers as a guard of honor.

Recorder Goff said in his opening address: "Let us remind our President that hundreds of thousands of American citizens of Irish, German or Dutch birth or blood threw aside party affiliations and cast their votes for him in the belief that he would be an American President that would stand for everything American in its trust and best sense. Unless an authoritative voice will proclaim with no uncertain tone that the policy of this republic is not to outrage its traditions or alienate the friendship of Germany or the other great countries of Europe by openly or secretly linking itself with the destroyer of republican liberty in South Africa, these same hundreds of thousands of citizens when next they approach the ballot-box may give emphatic expression to their remembrance."

Mr. Cockran, who was hailed with cries of "You're the boy!" paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Emmet and then continued: "This sacred anniversary can not be better employed than in showing it to be the duty of not only every Irishman but of every loyal citizen of the United States to oppose this infamous war which menaces the peace of the whole world. The English Government attributes the disapproval of almost all governments to hatred. I tell you while there are some governments that sympathize with England no people does. I hold that there should be room on this planet for men who care more for evening prayers than for evening dress, who fear God and have no fear of man. However much we sympathize with the brave Boers we must be neutral, but I deny that our Government has been neutral. President McKinley said last night that there was no alliance with England. I incline to agree with him. It was no alliance, but a surrender of our foreign policy into the hands of the British Foreign Office. Witness the recall of our Consul at Pretoria and his replacement by the twenty-year-old son of the Secretary of State, who stopped in London to get his instructions from the British Foreign Office. This has been interpreted as meaning a secret alliance and has deterred all other nations from intervention. I tell you if the God of Battles and of Justice permits these patriots to struggle for eight months more the world will see whether the American people sympathize with England's efforts to destroy a republic and the heroes who are defending it. England has declared that the nearness of a republic is a menace to her colonies. If that be so, may not Canada be regarded as a menace to us? I ask you whether it is not the duty of the whole civilized world to unite in disarming the power which confessedly opposes every neighboring nation that is too weak to defend itself."

President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University of California, in a lecture at All Souls' church in Chicago last Sunday to a large audience, said that the present century would witness the downfall of Great Britain. He declared that ultimately the people of South Africa would have their freedom. The speaker in emphatic terms asserted that the present inhabitants of Great Britain were a mere shadow of their forefathers in point of brains and health. Dr. Jordan thinks that a nation that founds its destiny on war must reach a speedy decay. He said a great war saps the vitality of the best blood of the nation. Dr. Jordan deprecated the fact that so many of the best youths of a nation are killed during time of war. He remarked that this accounted for the existence of a weak nation, both mentally and physically. The speaker declared that France more than any other great nation had deteriorated. He said war more than any other thing had contributed to this sorrowful condition.

"The best representatives of both countries," said Dr. Jordan, "are now on the field of battle. War not only makes widows, but it prevents many marriages. I certainly am of the opinion that war is a curse on any nation unless it is the result of a fight for freedom. Such a thing as carrying on war for the sake of encouraging imperialistic ideas will wreck sooner or later a nation that tries such a scheme."

Central Music Hall was crowded on the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Chicago Irish Nationalists to protest against the war waged by Great Britain in the Transvaal and to express sympathy with the Boers. Miss Maud Gonne was the chief speaker. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the Boers, denouncing any attempt to form an Anglo-American alliance protesting against the proposed Nicaragua canal treaty and declaring against allowing any concessions to Canada in the Alaska dispute.

Justice John Woodward, who was recently hanged at a banquet of the Albany Society in New York City for the utterance of sentiments favorable to the Boers, delivered an address at Buffalo at the celebration of the birthday of Robert Emmet. Among other things he said: "The price of liberty is blood and blood has been poured as the libation of freedom at every national altar. Even today in this vaunted age of peace we see a striking parallel to the militia patriotism of the past in the Boers. Chained, like Ireland, to the chariot of British Empire, they refuse to be dragged and have stopped its progress as they demand their liberty at the point of the sword. And here, O, Ireland, is your lesson. United they stand; divided you have always fallen. Learn from these Dutchmen of South Africa that in union alone lies strength and victory. What a sublime spectacle do we there behold. A whole nation united as one man against the common oppressor. There are no in-formers—there are no traitors in that camp. There is no drunkenness and debauchery, there is no excess, and their cause will eventually triumph and the world will applaud."

COUNTY BOARD.

Encouraging Reports Regarding St. Patrick's Day Celebration.

The most important business before the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians Tuesday night was the reports of the committees having in charge the celebration of St. Patrick's day and the presentation of the great Irish drama, "Robert Emmet," at the Temple Theater on Sunday evening, March 18.

County President Murphy presided, and after the transaction of the usual routine business John E. Venner was installed as a member from the Young Men's Division.

Frank G. Cunningham reported excellent progress in regard to the St. Patrick's day entertainment, saying everything pointed to a successful presentation of the play now under rehearsal and a crowded house.

All the divisions were represented, and able addresses in behalf of the struggling Boers were made by Tom Lynch, Lawrence Mackey and Frank Cunningham.

The county officers may issue a call for a general meeting of the members of all the divisions, which will take place on St. Patrick's night.

FEVER HERO.

Death of a Priest Who Had Passed Through Many Epidemics.

Last Saturday the venerable father John J. Duffoo died at Selma, Ala., after an illness of but several days at St. Andrew's Academy. His remains were taken to Mobile for burial, and his funeral was attended by clergymen and hundreds of people of all denominations, among them many whom he had helped in saving from the deadly yellow fever. Father Duffoo had been for fifty years an epidemic hero in the South, and by his faithfulness and courage in dealing with contagious fevers had endeared himself to thousands of people. He passed through sixteen epidemics of yellow fever and was never ill himself. During the yellow fever scourge of 1853 he was in New Orleans, and he is said to have been the only priest who survived that fatal epidemic.

BASE BALL.

Arrangements Progressing For Formation of a City League.

While Louisville will not be represented in the National League the coming season there will be no dearth of ball games. Several meetings of local enthusiasts have been held recently, resulting in the formation of a strong City League, embracing the Gays, Goss Bros., Grimes, Guilbeas, Nicelys and Recius teams. These six clubs are already engaging players and will present a fine article of ball. The League will also have a regular staff of umpires, and the schedule committee is now arranging the dates for the games, which will soon be announced. The different managers are hustling and the rivalry promises to be warm before the season opens.

A fresh new laid egg will require longer to boil if you would have it of the same consistency as one that has been laid some time.

BOYS IN GRAY

Will Hold Their Reunion Here in May, Lasting For Five Days.

Many Prominent Survivors of the Late Unpleasantness Are Coming.

Among the Number Is Dr. McGuire of Stonewall Jackson's Brigade.

LOVELY GIRLS CHOSEN SPONSORS.

From May 30 to June 3 Louisville will entertain "Our Coming Guest, the Man in Gray," which will bring the most notable gathering perhaps ever witnessed in this city. For some time past committees have been soliciting funds for the entertainment of the veterans and their friends, that everything possible may be done for the pleasure and comfort of these visitors, survivors of the "Lost Cause," of which they were the gallant defenders, and besides many social functions will be arranged in their honor and for the younger generation as well.

Among those expected to attend this reunion are Gens. John B. Gordon, Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Dr. McGuire, the well-known surgeon of Stonewall Jackson's famous brigade; Gen. Evans, of Georgia, and Col. Julien S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., who reports there will be a large delegation from that State. The North Carolina headquarters will be located at the Court-house.

Reports from various parts of Georgia indicate that that State will be largely represented, as will also Tennessee. The Tennessee headquarters have been generously donated by Col. J. B. Speed, who also gave the Confederate reunion headquarters, which are next door, on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, where the ladies and gentlemen in charge are rendering valuable information to all who wish to make the reunion a success.

Huntington, Va., will send 300 in a chartered steamer, and other picturesque features of the reunion will be the arrival of 300 ex-cavalry. Emulation, uniformed and armed, and several companies of uniformed veterans from Concord, N. C., accompanied by a drum corps. Thus far quarters have been engaged at the Willard Hotel for 300 delegates from the last mentioned State.

It is estimated that fifty will represent the Versailles Camp. The delegation from Bartlett, Texas, will come in a decorated special car. Many other points in that State yet remain to be heard from, but all will no doubt be well represented.

Miss Phil Poynter, of Owensboro, has been selected as sponsor for Kentucky. Miss Poynter's personal charms and her family's popularity make this choice an unusually happy one.

The sponsor for the George B. Eastin Camp, the division commanded by Brig. Gen. John H. Leathers, is Miss Jessie Norton, the beautiful daughter of Capt. George C. Norton.

Miss Clara Haldeman has been again selected by the Sons of Veterans as their sponsor, and no more popular choice was possible.

President Wilson, of the Tennessee division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, this week announced the appointment of Miss Alma Lackey, of Gallatin, as sponsor for the Tennessee division. Miss Lackey's father was in Morgan's cavalry.

Miss Marian Faxon, of Chattanooga, will be maid of honor for Tennessee. She is the daughter of the Hon. John W. Faxon, a prominent ex-Confederate.

There will be no confusion and trouble at the reunion, for camps, squads and visitors singly are to be assigned to their hotels or boarding-houses before leaving home, and the houses to which they will be directed will be notified of the number of visitors, names, etc., in advance.

Unless the people of Louisville respond more freely to the Confederate Reunion Committee for hotel and boarding-house accommodations, sleeping quarters and restaurants will have to be arranged by the committee in charge in school-houses and vacant buildings. The Hotel and Accommodations Committee, of which G. E. Johnson is the efficient Chairman, decided at the regular meeting of this committee Tuesday night to request all citizens who have invited veterans to be their guests, or who are willing to take as guests veterans who may be assigned them by the committee, to report at once to Secretary P. A. Bobbitt, at the Headquarters, 436 West Jefferson street. These names are desired for the reunion directory.

This reunion means much more to Louisville than appears upon the surface, because it will afford our merchants opportunity to extend the pleasant mercantile and social relations that now exist and thereby enable them to do a still larger business with the entire South, making this city more popular as a commercial center and thus affording employment to a greater number of tradesmen. There are also many other reasons why the veterans should be given a warm welcome.

A fresh new laid egg will require longer to boil if you would have it of the same consistency as one that has been laid some time.